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any in the Pacific.

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Democrats Under Oath to Be
Very Silent, but—Hold
Secret Meeting.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Sworn to absolute secrecy members of the Democratic central committee filed down the stairway from their headquarters over the Criterion, last night, each with his finger on his lip, each suspicious of the other for fear that he would break the oath of silence, and all hoped that the discussion would remain unpublished.

The fact is, however, that the meeting was held without the chairman being present, but policemen were there plentifully. There were captains and lieutenants and bicycle policemen and foot police, but none were on duty, and it seemed like the good old times of the campaign just past, when they could crowd around like flies over a sugar bowl.

Even the mayor, who was present, excused himself from making a statement on the ground that he had only just got into the meeting when it adjourned. A captain of police said he was sorry, but he couldn't tell anything as he was under oath, but not before he had replied to a question which indicated that the name of Harry Juen formed a part of the discussion, bearing on the hope that the sheriff might be induced to make a vacancy in the detective bureau for Mr. Juen. The hope is that the sheriff may give Chief McDuffie walking papers and install Harry Juen as chief instead.

Shades of Vidocq!
One of the members who attended the meeting said—although he may not have told the truth—that Sheriff Juen was criticized for keeping McDuffie in office, and that he was wanted out of office so as to give Juen a place, just to retaliate for the dismissal of all of the clerks under Treasurer Trent, who are to be replaced on January 2 by appointees of Treasurer-elect Shingle's choice.

As a good many of those present were policemen, the majority of whom are politicians rather than officers of the law, this statement was probably true. The sheriff was not present, of course. There is no likelihood that Juen will be appointed to any responsible office in the police department.

What Did Take Place.
What really did occur at the meeting was the fact that Col. C. J. McCarthy resigned as chairman of the committee, and Harry Juen was unanimously chosen to fill that important office.

It was decided by the committee to make recommendations for officers which they hope the mayor and the sheriff will follow. They have more faith in the mayor, of course, when they feel this way it is because the sheriff has no desire to part with Chief McDuffie, who is filling the office very satisfactorily.

It is understood that the mayor, however, was present long enough at last night's meeting to acquiesce in the policy of abiding by whatever recommendations the committee made to him. It is reported that the mayor promised to turn out undesirable officeholders at the city hall, at least those whom he had the privilege of putting out, and replacing by others. The undesirable is the English form for the Hawaiian word "snakes" which was used in this connection.

In brief, Mayor Fern promised the new county committee to be a St. Patrick for the job-chasing committee.

WILL NOT "WALK OUT" WHEN COTTRILL COMES

The staff of the internal revenue collector's office was yesterday much indignant over a Honolulu report in the San Francisco Chronicle of December 18, which, in discussing the appointment of Charles Cottrill, the negro, to the post of collector of internal revenue, stated that the entire staff of the office would walk out the minute that Cottrill walked in.

This, Walter Drake, on behalf of his staff, emphatically denied yesterday. "We are public servants," he said, "and are here to look after the interests of the community. The affairs of the office will be turned over in proper manner and my deputies will continue their work under the new collector as long as necessary. Should they quit, as the Chronicle says they will, the whole work of the office would be tied up."

JAPANESE RESENT A SEARCH OF HOUSES

MANILA, December 27.—Much resentment has been aroused among the Japanese here by the actions of Maj. Gen. William P. Duval, U. S. A., commander of the department of the Philippines, who ordered a search of Japanese houses throughout the city for explosives. The search was made and proved fruitless. The Japanese deeply resent the suspicion implied by General Duval's orders.

ISLANDERS REVOLT.

TSINGTAU, December 27.—A revolt of the natives has occurred on Ponape, Caroline group. Four Europeans have been killed and five natives friendly to the Europeans lost their lives. German cruisers have been sent to stop the disturbance.

With throat and wrists gashed with a pocketknife and a bullet wound over the heart, the body of Charles W. Gardner, a prominent attorney, thirty-five years old, was found in the outskirts of Denver.

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CHINATOWN GETS A FRESH JOLT

Consul Carries Out Threat and
Denounces All Chinese as
Revolutionists.

Honolulu's Chinatown got a fresh jolt on Saturday last when the mail from the Orient arrived and a full transcription of the Chinese consul's report to his government was read in the Chinese papers. By this report it was seen that the consul had carried out his threat and denounced all the Honolulu Chinese as revolutionists, dangerous to the peace of mind of the Son of a Million Heavens and wicked conspirators against the throne of the Manchus.

As a consequence the fury felt against the local representative of that same Son of Heaven on the peacock throne has been added to. The Chinese Liberty News, the organ of the local revolutionists, seizes the report as grounds for an argument that as all Honolulu Chinese stand under the shadow of the executioner's knife they might as well be real revolutionists as stay the way they are, minding their own business and letting the Emperor of China mind his.

The full text of Consul Liang's report appears in a Canton publication. The report is made to the Viceroy of Kwang Tung and goes fairly far in its scope. According to it there are between ten and twelve thousand Chinese subjects in Hawaii, with between eighty and ninety per cent. of them revolutionists in word and deed. About ten per cent. of these Chinese, says the report, belong to the Bow Wong Society, a bunch of bad ones, while another ten per cent. are members of the Sam Hops, a name abhorred by all true friends of Emperor Pao Yi.

Name and the Game.
The Liberty News discussed the report on Monday, saying editorially: "Everyone knows that all revolutionists are in danger of losing their heads. Are the Sam Hops (an old antidynastic secret society) in danger of losing their heads too? Yes. In Kwang Tung province the number of Sam Hops beheaded each year is estimated to be several hundred."

"Do they behead the Bow Wongs? Yes. Lo How Tung, Leung Tit Quan and the others suffered by Leung Yam Nam, formerly of this city, are examples of it."

"According to the consul's report then, the ten thousand or more Chinese citizens of Hawaii have necks as thin as grass should they ever return to China, for their heads are bound to fall off."

"Why should this be so? Because the steamer Mongolia has brought us the news. The Chinese newspapers contain the report of Liang Kwo Ying to his Viceroy. The Chinese of Hawaii, he says, number between 11,000 and 12,000. Of these, eight or nine out of every ten are revolutionists, with ten per cent. of them Sam Hops and ten per cent. Bow Wongs."

"According to this report there are over ten thousand revolutionists here. Forward, our comrades. Concentrate our strength in overthrowing the Manchu government. Unless we do, we are all in danger of losing our heads because the Manchu government regards us as revolutionists. If you are a revolutionist, you are in danger of execution; if you are not a revolutionist, you are nevertheless in danger of the same."

"Then is it not better for us all to fight than to sit quietly down and wait for death?"
"Rise! Rise! Our brethren!"

FERREIRA WORKED FOR FRISCO HUI

But His Local Connection in the
Opium Smuggling Line Is
Still Dark.

While the opium "cases" resulting from the capture of Domingo Ferreira with thirty tins of contraband in his trunk will not be presented to the federal grand jury until the coming year, investigation of the does furnished by that incident still progress. One of the most important discoveries that has resulted so far from the investigations that are going on on both sides of the ocean is that Ferreira was connected with a hub of Portuguese contrabanders in San Francisco.

Acting upon advice from United States District Attorney Breckons, the San Francisco authorities detailed men to the Ferreira case on that end of the line and that gentleman's movements in the Golden Gate city were traced from their commencement to their end.

This shadowing of Ferreira's footsteps resulted in the discovery that he was operating for a hub of Portuguese smugglers in that city. For the present the developments in the case rest there but other features of it are coming to light "on the installment" plan.

Ferreira has made statements before the United States officials here who, however, do not consider them as outlining all he knows in the subject and therefore are still delving into the matter.

That he is also closely connected with a similar hub here, most likely among his own countrymen, is a supposition which is given universal credence by those pursuing the investigations. So far all attempts to trace this local hub, if one exists, has not met with favorable success, having acquired the aged father and mother of Ferreira were arrested as having "American bottom" trunk in their possession. It is said that Ferreira has confessed to having sent opium in the trunk that was found at the home of his parents.

DR. SCUDDER REPLIES TO CRITICISMS OF W. R. CASTLE

Defends His Assertion That Native Hawaiians
Have Been Given Franchise Without
Precautionary Restrictions.

A communication to the Boston Transcript from Doctor Scudder, of Honolulu, appears in the issue of December 3, in answer to an interview given the Boston publication by W. R. Castle. Some weeks ago The Advertiser published a brief report of Doctor Scudder's address before the American Missionary Association, in which he was quoted as saying that the franchise had been given to the native Hawaiians without being properly safeguarded. This was followed by an interview with Mr. Castle, also taken from the Transcript, in which Mr. Castle took exception to Doctor Scudder's remarks. Now, in response, Doctor Scudder writes:

Reply to W. R. Castle.
To the Editor of the Transcript:
Our local daily, The Advertiser, this morning printed the account of an interview published in a recent Transcript which contained criticisms by my good friend Hon. W. R. Castle upon some statements made by me in an address delivered before the American Missionary Association in Tremont Temple last October. The oft-quoted nature of an interview doubtless accounts for some of its unguarded expressions; hence what would be my surprise at these statements of Mr. Castle is considerably mitigated.

Mr. Castle did not hear my address or he could not have criticized it as he did, and indeed he seems not to have read carefully your brief report of it. I made no statement that would give any color to the inference that the franchise had not been granted to the Hawaiian people by voters of their own race. On the contrary, the crux of my argument on this head was that those rulers had safeguarded by wise restrictions this gift and that congress had been urged by its commissioners, Senators Cullen and Morgan, Representative Hitt, President Dole and Chief Justice Fear of the Republic of Hawaii, to take the same safe course, but that it refused to do so.

The Limited Franchise.
In 1840 Kamehameha III. instituted a legislature of one chamber, composed of fifteen hereditary nobles named by himself and seven representatives chosen in informal manner by the people. In 1852 a more carefully drawn constitution, in which the hand of his missionary advisers was unhidden, ordained a two-chambered legislature of not more than thirty nobles, chosen for life by the king, and twenty-four to forty representatives elected by manhood suffrage. The ballot here was restricted by shutting off all the people except the king from any share in the selection of the members of the upper house.

In practice it was found that all the people were not ready for the privilege of electing representatives, and in 1864 Kamehameha promulgated a new constitution which substituted a legislature of one chamber with not more than twenty nobles appointed by the king and with from twenty-four to forty representatives. Only persons with a certain amount of property were to be eligible to election as representatives and the electors were required both to be able to read and write and to possess a small amount of property. The king well knew that what the Hawaiian people needed was some incentive to industry and thrift. This constitution permitted the property qualifications to be increased but not diminished.

In 1887 a revolution, engineered by the whites, reestablished a two-chambered legislature of nobles and representatives with property qualifications for eligibility. Electors of nobles were required to own considerable property, but this restriction did not apply to citizens voting for members of the lower house.

Restrictions Under Republic.
In 1894 the republic in its senate and house each of fifteen members and in the electorate maintained like conditions. Thus throughout Hawaii's history the franchise was hedged about with restrictions, and after experiment lasting twenty-four years it was found necessary by the Hawaiian king, Kamehameha V., to impose educational and property qualifications that still further limited the right to vote.

With compulsory education and a school built developed through several generations there was no special danger of illiteracy among Hawaiians, hence the relative unimportance of the educational qualification (continuously retained since 1864), which was wisely retained after annexation.

Where Congress Erred.
Where congress wronged the native was in abolishing the property qualification, or in words of my address in giving "the franchise to the Hawaiians without safeguarding conditions," and in thus laying emphasis upon the ballot as a machine right instead of a privilege to be earned by a certain amount of character development. Not that money is to be made the measure of character by any means, but, as Booker Washington is so wisely teaching his race, thrift is a most important element in training manhood, and far more important here even than in a rugged climate.

The immediate outcome of our national policy was to put the Hawaiian race in nominal possession of a highly organized government which it was entirely unprepared to administer. The Hawaiian never had administered constitutional government because their chiefs and kings had suffered themselves, or since 1847, had been supplanted by whites. The only persons competent to direct affairs here were the white people. In order to govern the territory therefore after annexation the natives had to be managed. The easiest way to direct them was to control elections and that was best done by a "give" one of money.

Consequences of the Error.
The consequence is that it would be hard to find in America a more debauched electorate than here. In the recent plebiscite the highest representatives of Hawaiian manhood, anxious to carry the Territory for prohibition because of their devotion to their race, demanded of the temperance campaign committee a sum of money that fairly took their breath away. It was decided then and there that this side of the campaign should be run honestly. I doubt whether since annexation a squatter contest has been conducted here. It spelled defeat of course.

Cost of an Election.
Mr. Herbert Parsons in a recent Outlook concluded that the legitimate expense of a campaign in New York county should run from a minimum of \$120,000 to \$208,000. Take the larger sum and double it for the two great parties. This gives \$416,000 honestly to run a campaign in a community of 343,687 voters—the total vote of New York county in 1908—according to the World Almanac, a per capita cost of \$1.20, or sixty cents for each party. Last July 923 votes were cast in one plebiscite. The liquor men, according to a very conservative estimate spent over \$50,000 to carry it. Cut this estimate down to between \$39,000 and \$40,000, a sum which one of their number has admitted was expended by them, and that is more than \$4 for every voter participating. At the recent November election it cost the two parties according to an uncontradicted published estimate upwards of \$95,000 to finance the campaign. This divided by the total vote for delegate gives about \$5 per capita. At this rate an election in New York county would cost the two leading parties more than one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

Even the best Hawaiians have been trained to regard an election as an opportunity for graft, and congress by refusing to make the franchise here an incentive to character building, or, in other words, by giving the franchise a money value, instead of a character value, has debauched the entire people. It should be clearly borne in mind that the fault for the state of things here is with congress, and not with the white or the native in Hawaii.

TERRIBLE CASE OF ECZEMA CURED

Body and Face Covered with Itching,
Painful Eruption—5 Years of
Suffering Beyond Description—
Thought Death was Near.

WANTS WORLD TO KNOW
OF CURE BY CUTICURA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered
for five years with itching and bleeding
eczema, until I was
cured by the Cuticura
Remedies, and I am
so grateful I want the
world to know, for
what helped me will
help others. My body
and face were covered
with sores. One day
it would seem to be
better, and then break
out again with the
most terrible pain and
itching. I have been
out and in hospital
did I experience such awful suffering
as with this eczema. I had made up
my mind that death was near at hand,
and I longed for that time when I
would be at rest. I had tried many
different doctors and medicines without
success, and my mother brought me
the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that
I try them. I began to feel better after
the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and
one application of Cuticura Ointment.
I continued with the Cuticura Soap
and Cuticura Ointment, and have
taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent,
and consider myself well. This
was nine years ago and I have had
no return of the trouble since. Any
person having any doubt about the
wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies
can write to my address, Mrs.
Attie Eason, 63 Inn Road, Battle Creek,
Mich., Oct. 16, 1909."



The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-diseased patients is a fact well known to the medical profession and the general public. The Cuticura Remedies have been used in countless homes as a precious treatment for the skin. Eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, burning, and soreness are speedily cured by Cuticura, in the majority of cases, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap, when cut into shavings, and Cuticura Ointment, when rubbed into the skin, are the most effective and most comfortable remedies for skin diseases. The Cuticura Remedies have been used in countless homes as a precious treatment for the skin. Eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, burning, and soreness are speedily cured by Cuticura, in the majority of cases, when all else fails.

MAUI SCHOOLS MAY OPEN SOON

Embargo on Education Is to Be
Lifted at Beginning of
the Term.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The department of public instruction has completed what few preliminary arrangements were necessary for the opening of the schools of the Territory for the new term commencing on January third. It is probable that the schools of Makawao and Kula, which have been shut down for a month by order of the board of health owing to the diphtheria epidemic, will reopen at that date and the back work will be caught up.

This was decided upon yesterday morning at a conference between Acting President Pratt of the board of health and Superintendent Pope of the public schools. The decision is taken as bodeaking the fact that the epidemic on the Valley Island is entirely under control.

The only appointments necessary for the new term both happened to be on Maui and in the infected districts. Miss C. de Lima, who has been teaching at Paia, near where the isolation camp is now situated, has been transferred to Hiamakapoko, where the infection had its source, but which has now been thoroughly cleaned by the health agents and which is one of the cleanest camps on Maui. Miss Grace Cockett, who is now in Honolulu where she has been substituting at the Central Grammar School for some time, will be appointed at Paia in place of Miss de Lima.

School Notes.

The board of health has requested the department of public instruction to instruct all of its principals to ask children under them to go to their family physician and be vaccinated or else to make arrangements with the public health officers for the same purpose.

The department, acting in connection with the department of agriculture, will distribute garden seed to all the schools to be used in connection with the industrial training which is such an important factor in Hawaiian education. Incidentally the distribution will aid greatly in beautifying the school grounds.

Superintendent Pope has received from the department of the interior and from Dr. Irwin Shepard, secretary of the National Educational Association notice that the annual convention of the latter will take place in San Francisco from the eighth to the fourteenth of July. Reduced rates will be in order for the local teachers and it is probable that a great many will take advantage of the proximity of the convention city and attend it.

to bear not to be made to carry some of ours.

Hawaiians Decreasing.

One more statement in his interview deserves notice. Mr. Castle is quoted as saying: "I have failed to find any signs of decrease among the native population recently. They have been decreasing for years, but the rate of decrease has been growing less every year for the past twenty-five, and has now practically ceased." Such a statement can only be accounted for on the supposition that Mr. Castle classes among the natives the part Hawaiians. If he did this, it was entirely gratuitous, because the remarks to which he objected had no reference to the mixed race. This is a distinct stock of group of stocks, with characteristics and degrees of resistance power to disease and drink absolutely different from those of the pure Hawaiians. The mixed race is rapidly increasing, and has been doing so from the beginning. For me to have included them in any statement concerning gradual extinction would have been untrue and impossible. The figures of the recent census have just been issued, and show how sinister the record of the past ten years has been. The subjoined table of population and rate of decrease among Hawaiians tells its own story. It is taken from official census:

Year—	No. of Pure Hawaiians—	Decrease—	Percentage of Decrease—	Average Annual Ratio of Decrease—
1878.....	44,988
1884.....	40,015	4,973	.092	.015
1890.....	34,436	5,579	.139	.023
1896.....	31,019	3,417	.099	.016
1900.....	29,787	1,232	.040	.010
1910.....	26,069	3,688	.123	.012

* Nearly.

The Hawaiian census periods were sexennial, giving one interim quadrennial period before the United States census of 1900. This table shows that from 1880 to 1900, the year of complete annexation, the decrease steadily lessened, reaching finally a shade less than an average of one per cent. per year. But during the past decade under the regime of the organic act the ratio has risen to one and two-tenths per cent. annually. Under the wise, efficient, kindly and honest rule of the republic the Hawaiians survived more than at any time since discovered by Captain Cook. Did the sum of large liquor consumption inaugurated by Uncle Sam have anything to do with the sad story of the past decade's augmented decrease of the Hawaiian race? If so, ought congress to help save the Hawaiians by doing for them what the liquor interests' money would not let them do for themselves last summer? This is another story about which I should be very glad to write if desired.

DORSEAN HADDEN.
Honolulu, November 18.